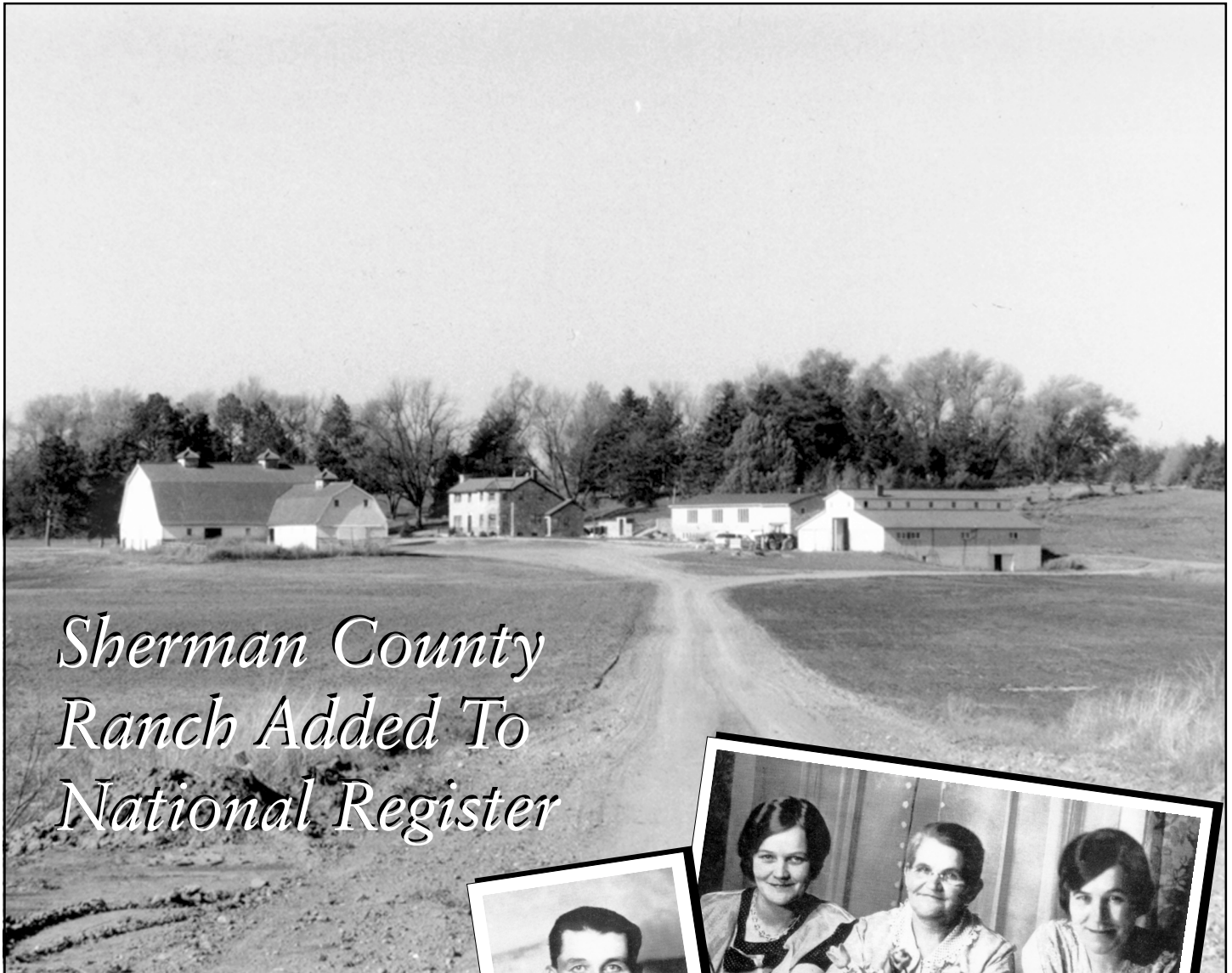


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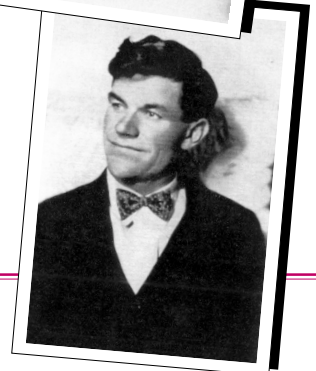
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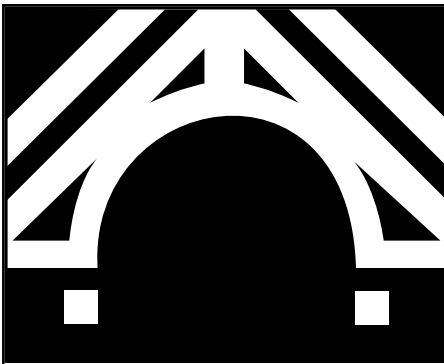


Sherman County Ranch Added To National Register

After more than a century, the Kuhrt family's legacy continues. Read about the history of this western Kansas ranch and the family that made it a thriving success.

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Four Properties and Statement Approved for National Register

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review met on Saturday, May 19, at the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka. In addition to considering four National Register nominations and one multiple property context statement, the board recommended nine grant applications for funding from the federal Historic Preservation Fund allocation and 13 projects for assistance in the 2001 round of the Heritage Trust Fund. (See articles on pages 3 and 4 of this issue.)

All properties proposed for the National Register were approved. Bailey Hall, located at Jayhawk Drive and Sunflower Road on the University of Kansas campus in Lawrence, was constructed in 1899-1900 as the chemistry building. It has significance for its historical association with chemical education, research, and service conducted at the University from 1900 to 1920 under the leadership of Professor E. H. S. Bailey. The building, designed by John G. Haskell, housed the chemistry facilities until 1954 when the School of Education moved in. In 2000 it became the home of the Department of Communication Studies and the interdisciplinary and international programs of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

The Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas was a document submitted by the City of Lawrence to provide a context for residential and commercial properties in that community. The document identifies four historic contexts: Settlement Period, 1854-1863; City Building Period, 1864-1873; Agriculture and Manufacturing, Foundations of Stability, 1874-1899; and Quiet University Town, 1900-1945. It also identified six associated property types: two-part commercial blocks, one-part commercial blocks, Late Victorian residences, National Folk residences, "Comfortable" houses, and 20th century Revival and American Movement houses.

The Eugene F. and Lucinda



Shown above are the ruins of one of three stone cabins that are part of the Little John Creek Reserve that was approved for National Register nomination.

*Bailey Hall
Historic Resources of Lawrence
Goodrich House
McCurdy House
Lawrence
Little John Creek Reserve
Kaw Reserve*

Goodrich House at 1711 Massachusetts in Lawrence was approved under the context statement as a well intact example of Queen Anne architecture, a Late Victorian sub-type listed in the multiple property document identified above. Goodrich, who was the eighth postmaster of Lawrence as well as fruit and produce merchant, evidently had the house built in 1890-1891.

A second Lawrence house submitted under the multiple property documentation was the Witter S. McCurdy House at 909 West 6th Street. McCurdy, a land speculator and investor, built his I-house in 1869 or 1870. Two years later he sold the property to his brother Jesse. And it remained in the family until 1917.

The final nomination to be considered was the Little John Creek Reserve, a 152.9-acre portion of the reserve set aside for the Kaw or Kanza people by the Treaty of 1846. This parcel, which was re-acquired by the Kaw Nation of Oklahoma in 2000, contains the ruins of four buildings constructed by the U.S. government for the Indians in 1861-1862:

the Indian Agency building and three of the 138 stone cabins or huts constructed by contractors for the Indians. Also located on the property is the 40-foot monument to the unknown Kaw warrior that was erected in the 1920s by landowner Frank Haucke with the assistance of local Boy Scouts and the American Legion. The Kaw Nation will utilize the property to share their heritage with the people of the state to which they gave their name.

The next meeting of the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review will be in August. For more information call the Historic Preservation Office at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240.

School Board Says No to Preserving Historic Ottawa Middle School



On May 14, 2001, the Ottawa Board of Education voted for the third time to demolish the historic Ottawa Middle School.

The theme for this year's National Historic Preservation Week, May 13-19, was "Restore, Renew, Rediscover Your Historic Neighborhood Schools." Ironically, the focus of discussion that same week in one Kansas town was demolition.

On Monday, May 14, the Ottawa Board of Education voted to demolish the historic Ottawa Middle School, which was recently included on the National Register of Historic Places. The school board's action follows a development firm's decision to pull out of their proposed redevelopment plan. It is the third time the Ottawa School Board has voted to demolish the building.

Because of the building's historic status, plans for projects—including demolition—must be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. At the time of this writing, the State Historic Preservation Office had not received official notice of the board's intent to demolish the building. When such notice is received, the State Historic Preservation Office will have 30 days to complete a review of the proposed demolition.

Local preservationists hold out hope for the building's adaptive reuse. The new state rehabilitation tax credit promises to make redevelopment of such threatened buildings more feasible. Still, there are many schools across the state that stand as testaments to the fact that it is much easier to keep a historic building in use than find a new use after it is vacated.

National Register Update

Since the last update printed in the September-October 2000 issue of Kansas Preservation, a total of 28 Kansas properties have been added to the National Register of Historic Places, raising the state's total to 736.

Fifteen were Lustron homes added as part of the Lustron Homes of Kansas multiple property submission:

Barton County

Abel House, 2601 Paseo, Great Bend

Nagel House, 1411 Wilson Street, Great Bend

Clark County

Stein House, 420 Cedar Street, Ashland

Ellis County

Drees House, 100 E. 19th Street, Hays

Gallagher House, 310 E. 20th Street, Hays

Ellsworth County

Weinhold House, 2315 C Street, Wilson

Harvey County

Coleman House, 408 Mead Street, Newton

Jackson County

McFadden House, 315 W. 5th Street, Holton

Pawnee County

Ooten House, 507 W. 15th Street, Larned

Patterson House, 841 W. 8th Street, Larned

Russell County

Mann House, 614 Oakdale, Russell

Woelk House, 615 Sunset, Russell

Smith County

Grimes House, 214 Park Street, Smith Center

Martyn House, 216 Park Street, Smith Center

Trego County

Stradal House, 409 N. 13th Street, WaKeeney

The non-Lustron properties recently added to the National Register are as follows:

Franklin County

Old Ottawa High School and Junior High School (Ottawa Middle School), 526 and 506 South Main, Ottawa

Doniphan County

St. Mary's Catholic Church, 446 K-137, Purcell

Harvey County

E. H. Hoag House, 303 W. Broadway, Newton

Johnson County

Wolcott House, 5701 Oakwood Road, Mission Hills

Lincoln County

Marshall-Yohe House, 316 S. Second Street, Lincoln

Marion County

Doyle Place, SE of Jct. US-77 and BNSF Railroad, Florence

Nemaha County

Marion Hall, Jct. of Main and First Streets, Baileyville

Sedgwick County

Nokomis and Navarre Apartment Buildings, 420 and 426 N.

Topeka, Wichita

Virginia Apartment Building, 401-405 E. Third Street, Wichita

Shawnee County

Topeka Cemetery Mausoleum Row, 1601 East 10th St., Topeka

Sherman County

Kuhr Ranch, 2725 County Road 77, Edson vicinity
(See article on page seven.)

Wallace County

Clark-Roubidoux House, 4th St., Wallace

*Franklin County Courthouse
Ottawa*

*Rush County Courthouse
LaCrosse*

*Grainfield Opera House
Grainfield*

*Brown Mansion
Coffeyville*

*Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot
Downs*

*Ft. Fletcher Stone Arch
Bridge*

Southeast Ellis County

*Orpheum Theater
Wichita*

*Woodson Hotel
Yates Center*

*Wichita Scottish Rite Temple
Wichita*

*Koester Block
Marysville*

*Northrup House
Dola*

*McPherson County Courthouse
McPherson*

*Union Pacific Station
Topeka*

Heritage Trust Fund Grants Announced



The Brown Mansion in Coffeyville will receive \$23,446 in the 2001 round of Heritage Trust Fund grants to repair the roof.

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review recommended 13 projects across the state receive a total of \$900,016 in the 2001 round of Heritage Trust Fund (HTF) grants. Although this is the largest annual award total to date, the program remains highly competitive. This year the program received 42 eligible applications requesting a total of \$2,625,055 in grant funds.

Several projects involved the repair of windows in historic courthouses. The Franklin County Courthouse in Ottawa and the Rush County Courthouse in LaCrosse each will benefit from \$90,000 grants for window repair. These projects represent an important trend seen in recent years toward the repair rather than replacement of historic windows in courthouses.

A grant of \$90,000 for the Grainfield Opera House in Grainfield also will assist in the preservation of its windows. The project also will involve reconstruction of a portion of the store front, ceiling repairs, and restoration and installation of exterior doors.

Several projects focus on roof repairs. A grant of \$23,446 will assist the Coffeyville Historical Society in its efforts to repair the roof on the Brown Mansion. Also included in this project will be chimney repair, repair to the gutters and downspouts, and repair of the tile roof of the former servant's quarters.

The \$90,000 grant awarded for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot in Downs will be used to repair the tile roof and damaged rafters. It also will be used to repair the wainscot and office floor, prime and paint exterior wood surfaces, and install two public restrooms needed for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

As is usually the case, there are several projects that will emphasize masonry repairs. A grant of \$90,000 will be used to repair the stonework of the Fort Fletcher Stone Arch Bridge in southeast

Ellis County. Although the bridge was constructed in 1935, it continues to function for modern vehicular traffic.

The \$90,000 awarded for the Orpheum Theater in Wichita will help to finance the repair and repointing of the north wall and chimney, replace deteriorated brick, replace damaged coping tiles, and recreate the original cement chimney caps.

Another \$90,000 grant was awarded for masonry work on the Woodson Hotel in Yates Center. The project will include the

rebuilding of a failed exterior wall on the west side of the building and construction of an interior reinforcing wall.

The Wichita Scottish Rite Temple received an \$8,000 grant to employ a consultant to investigate the causes of masonry failure and spalling of the limestone walls. The results of the study will be used to develop plans for future ma-

*This year the program
received 42 eligible
applications requesting
a total of \$2,625,055 in
grant funds.*



The Missouri Pacific Railroad Depot in Downs will benefit from a \$90,000 grant to do both roof repair and interior work.

sorry preservation efforts.

The \$44,346 awarded to the City of Marysville will finance a range of activities for the Koester Block. The proposed project will include masonry restoration and stone repairs, wood cornice restoration and window repair.

The project involving the Northrup House in Iola includes a wider range of work as well. The \$62,462 grant will be used for repairs to the porch, gutters, chimney, and basement posts, and repointing of the basement walls.

A grant of \$53,900 will enable McPherson County to repair the clock in the tower of its courthouse. In addition to repairing the works, the county also will restore the clock faces and install a lighting system that will increase the visibility of the clock.

The \$90,000 given to Topeka Railroad Days will be used to restore the

large interior public spaces of the historic Union Pacific Station. Included in the project will be repair of the ceiling plaster brackets, molded plaster details, and stenciling. The interior deteriorated in the years after the building was abandoned by the railroad. In addition, north and south canopies of the central wing will be restored.

Applications for the Heritage Trust Fund are accepted annually with a March 1 deadline. For more information concerning the program please contact the Kansas Historic Preservation Office, Kansas State Historical Society, 6425 SW Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66615 or call (785) 272-8681 Ext. 216.

This article and the one to the right were prepared by Carl Magnuson, grants manager for the Cultural Resources Division.

Banc of America Announces Historic Tax Credit Fund

The Banc of America Historic Tax Credit Fund, a partnership between the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Bank of America, will purchase federal and state tax credits on properties eligible for the rehabilitation tax credits administered by the National Park Service and the State Historic Preservation Offices.

Bank of America will invest \$25 million, while the National Trust—through its National Trust Community Investment Corporation (NTCIC)—will select, evaluate, and underwrite prospective tax credit investments. In addition,

NTCIC will manage the fund's assets during the five-year compliance period.

The fund, focused exclusively on historic tax credits, will target its equity investments to the under served small historic properties niche, selecting properties eligible for between \$500,000 and \$5,000,000 in equity.

The fund will operate in the Bank of America market composed of 21 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City.

For more information, contact Community Partners at (202) 588-6054 or comm_partners@nthp.org.

Second Round of Preservation Fund Grants Awarded

On May 19, 2001, the Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review recommended awards for the second round grants for this year's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF). This is the first time the agency has been able to offer two rounds in one year. The second round was made possible by the additional funds appropriated and passed through by the National Park Service for 2001.

In this round, a total of \$80,792 was awarded to

nine projects. *Bull City Community Foundation*

The Bull City Community Foundation was awarded a grant of

*City of Atchison
City of Newton
City of Topeka
City of Wichita*

\$1,050 to conduct an historic preservation survey of Alton.

Another grant of \$5,000 will assist the City of Atchison in its survey of the South Park area of that city.

The City of Newton also received a grant in the amount of \$3,992 to conduct a survey of its Main Street.

The City of Topeka received two grants. The first, in the amount of \$4,385, will be used to conduct a survey of Collins Park. A second grant of \$24,000 will enable the City to purchase the historic Sumner School, which figured prominently in the landmark Brown v. Topeka Board of Education case that ended official racial segregation in the public schools.

The City of Wichita was awarded four grants to assist with its historic preservation activities. A grant of \$9,650 will finance a survey of the McAdams Neighborhood. Another \$14,900 will help to establish an overlay zoning district for College Hill and print copies of the College Hill and Delano overlay zoning reports for distribution to the public. Another \$4,825 will enable the City to hold an educational workshop on architectural styles. A grant of \$12,990 will pay for a half-time staff position to provide design review support for the growing program.



POTTERY

A Hallmark of Prehistoric Agriculturalists

The appearance of pottery coincides with the rise of farming in many parts of the world, which suggests a strong functional link between the two. This link is not inevitable; some cultures that have never farmed used pottery jars for water or preserved foods. But for the most part, pots were—and still are—used for cooking.

Normally we don't think about clay pots as tools, but that's exactly what they were. The third definition of "tool" in my dictionary is "anything that serves as a means to get something done." Pottery vessels served both as storage tools and cooking tools. But the process of making pots had to be developed and perfected before they were widely adopted.

For a long time people knew that certain clays become hard and hold shapes permanently when exposed to high temperatures. Fired clay figurines and beads have been found in Kansas sites that are 5,000 years old. People

could have taken advantage of these properties of clay to make pots, and yet for years they didn't. In fact, they already had containers that served them well. For storage, preserved foods were kept in baskets or skin bags, and liquids were held in skin bags or in gourds. For cooking, meat was roasted over a fire or boiled along with roots and greens in a skin bag to which water and hot stones were added.

When large amounts of food needed to be cooked, an earth oven was built. An earth oven consisted of a large, shallow pit in which a fire is built. As the fire turned to hot coals, a layer of stones was laid down. Bundles of food, often wrapped in leaves, are laid on the stones then covered with soil to cook slowly. These cooking techniques worked well for centuries.

About 2,000 years ago people began to eat more seeds. At first they probably roasted the seeds and then ground them to make a paste or flour. Some of the seeds may have found their way into stone-boiled soups. Boiling seeds helps release the nutrients they contain, but as we all know, it can take a fair amount of

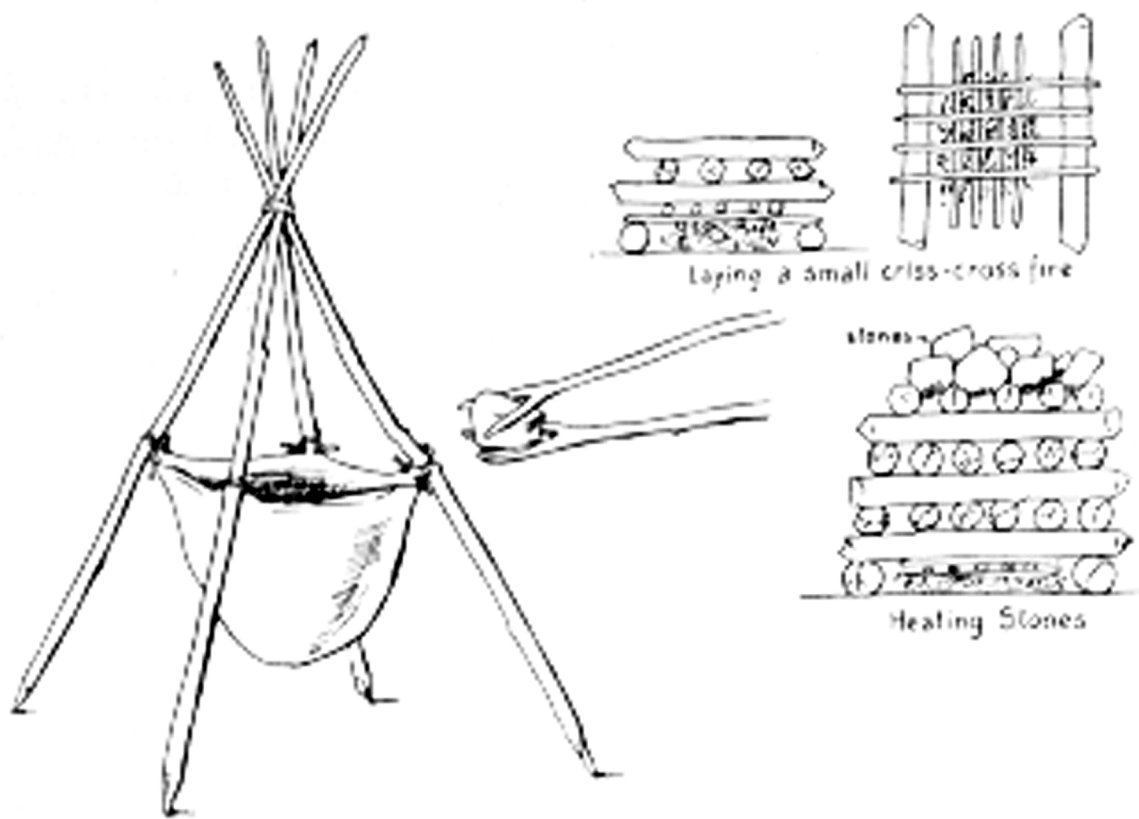
boiling to make seeds and grains edible. Stone boiling was not the best technique because seeds and grains require cooking at low heat for a long time before they are palatable. That's where ceramic pots come in.

Now We're Cooking

The earliest pots probably were used for stone boiling. The thick pottery sherds found at the Nebo Hill site, just across the Missouri River north of Kansas City, Missouri, are the remains of the earliest pottery known in the region and are around 3,000 years old. The thick, porous pots represented by these sherds would perform poorly over an open fire. Their thickness and open pores would insulate the food inside the pot from the fire. On the other hand, they would be great for stone boiling because the insulating properties of those thick, porous walls would keep the heat of the boiling stones in with the food.

As people continued to make pottery, they tinkered with the process, and as a result the pots became harder, thinner and less porous. Not coincidentally we

This article is the third and final article in a series on prehistoric agriculture prepared by State Archeologist Bob Hoard.



(Left) The illustration shows the boiling stone method of cooking foods, used before the development of pottery cookware. Food was roasted over a fire in a skin bag along with water and hot stones.

(Below) A fired clay figurine from the 5,000 year old William Young site.

find that these later pots sometimes have the charred remains of food on the inside, an indication that some high-temperature cooking was going on. These thinner pots were filled with food and set on the fire to simmer. This technique is exactly what we would expect for people cooking seeds and grains. Once people started growing seed crops, clay pots became a more attractive cooking option.

As time went on, potters continued to refine their craft. People using pots every day probably had their favorites. They noticed that some clays made a stronger pot than others – an important consideration when dinner is on the line. Some additives worked better, too. Clay with large gravels added to it tended to crack after going through several cooking events of heating and cooling, but sandy clays held up better.

People added lots of things to clay to try to improve the properties of their cooking pots: plant fibers, sand, crushed granite or limestone, crushed and fired mussel shell. Even broken pots were crushed and added to the clay of new pots. Some of these additives, called temper, were better than others. Clay that has fired, ground shell added to it makes a very thin, very strong pot. This

In the past two issues of Kansas Preservation, we've heard about the first farmers in Kansas and about the tools they made to plant, nurture, harvest, and process the foods they grew. In this issue, the focus turns to the most important tool associated with early farming – the ceramic cooking pot.

is because fired shell breaks into thin little platelets. When a new pot is fired, the clay bonds tightly to these platelets, and they serve to stop the microscopic cracks that form when a pot is heated and cooled repeatedly. Another advantage to shell temper is that it makes sticky clays easier to work. It's no accident that once shell temper caught on, we find a larger variety of vessel shapes.

Shell-tempered pots are an interesting case, because adding shell to clay also causes serious problems. If the shell gets too hot during firing or cooking, it turns to lime. Upon cooling, the lime absorbs moisture from the air and ex-

pands, causing the pot to crumble. Recent archeological experiments suggest that potters learned to control this problem by adding salt to the clay, regulating firing temperatures, or denying air to the pot when it is being fired, all of which help to control this problem. Clearly, prehistoric potters were astute observers

and took care in their craft to strike a balance between the problems and the benefits of adding shell to pottery.

Archeologists have noticed that there are many more sites when farming comes on the scene – an indication of larger populations. They

also find more evidence of malnutrition. Apparently a wild diet offered more of what people need. So why the apparent population increase? It may be that gruels made from cultivated plant seeds cooked in clay pots were used to wean babies earlier, allowing for larger families. So in the end, there are more people, albeit less healthy individuals.

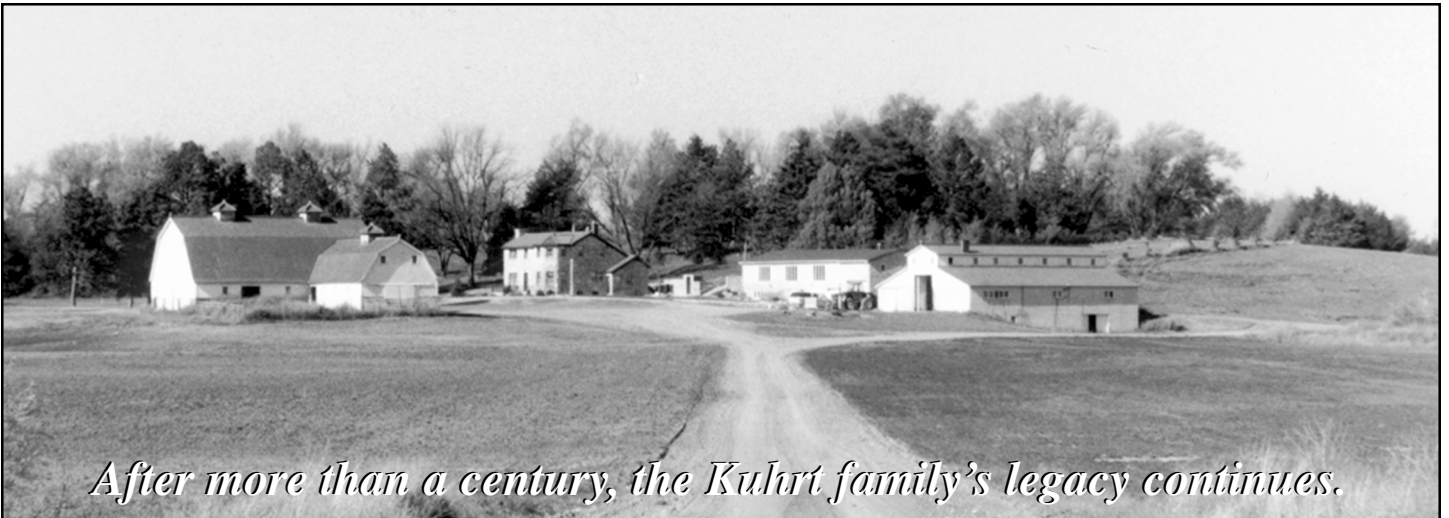
The next time you fire up the crock pot for a twelve-hour cook down, think about the potters from a thousand years ago. That crock pot is a continuation of the technology that came along with farming and transformed the way people lived forever.

Sherman County Ranch Added to National Register



(Left) The two-story limestone house is inspired by Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. The 1907 house was transformed into a new 1934 residence with the family doing the construction.

(Below) The Kuhrt Ranch Historic District is located in Shermanville Township, 12 miles north of Edson. The nomination is a contiguous 320-acre tract containing landscape, ranch buildings, and structures.



After more than a century, the Kuhrt family's legacy continues.

The Kuhrt Ranch Historic District, located near Edson in Sherman County, was recently listed on the National Register for its historical association with the Kuhrt family, a well known Sherman County ranching family, and for its architectural significance as a twentieth century ranch complex. The Kuhrt family acquired most of the 320 acres being nominated in 1891 and 1892.

The legacy of the Kuhrt Ranch began on June 7, 1892, when William Fredrick Kuhrt (1857-1917) and Pauline Kuhrt (1864-1937) purchased 80 acres of

Kansas farmland from a neighbor, Joseph Collier.

Kuhrt was born at Labis, Germany, and came to America as a young man. After living in several places, he settled in Sherman County in 1885, homesteading four miles south of the Colliers. On September 12, 1889, he married Pauline Haase. She was born at Arnsdorf, Germany, and came to America in 1888.

The Kuhrts lived in a sod house where their first son Eugene was born. Emilie and Paul followed. Gertrude was born in 1903. The children all attended Shermanville School District 29.

A Growing Ranch

The family worked on the farm and enjoyed seeing their venture increase and prosper. They sold poultry, eggs, milk, butter and garden produce within the Shermanville community. Being an industrious family, the Kuhrts built what they called a cave, using ice from Beaver Creek to refrigerate and store their dairy products and produce.

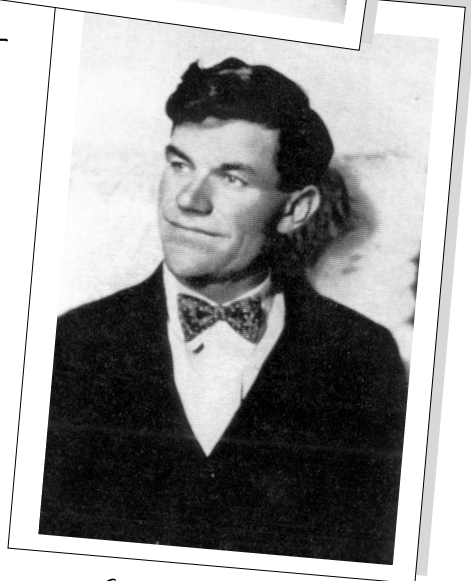
In 1904 the buildings on the ranch consisted of the Collier sod house, a sod house built by the Kuhrts, a barn with corrals, a shed and two windmills.



Paul Kuhrt 1897-1983



Family matriarch Pauline Kuhrt (1864-1937) with daughters Gertrude (1903-1957) and Emilie (1895-1976)



Eugene Kuhrt 1890-1958

Much information about the ranch comes from William Kuhrt's two account books, parts of which are written in German.

In a letter dated December 30, 1904, William Kuhrt writes, "I have raised crops every year except the year of 1894. For the past twelve years I have been actively engaged in diversified farming, stock raising, dairying and raising of garden truck. I usually have about three acres in garden and raise on an average of about \$500 worth of garden truck each year without irrigation. For the past four years I have milked on an average of fourteen head of cows, which has netted me over \$1,600 worth of butter. Last year from one hundred and twenty hens I sold over \$800 worth of eggs. This year my corn has made nearly thirty bushels per acre, and my barley thirty-one bushels. I now have eight hundred acres of deeded land, ninety head of cattle, ten head of horses, twenty head of hogs, with my place well improved, and all kinds of farm implements and don't owe a dollar. I believe this is the home of the poor

man and the opportunities for getting a start are much better at this time than when I came here."

In 1907, alfalfa was introduced to the valley and by 1911 the Kuhrt family made an increase of \$1000 from prairie and alfalfa hay and \$1000 for sales of alfalfa seed, besides keeping seed for next year's crop. The family continues to raise alfalfa today.

Also in 1907, William Kuhrt's father, Friedrich Kuhrt, came to Sherman County to build his son and family a house. The elder Kuhrt was a stonemason who had immigrated to Illinois.

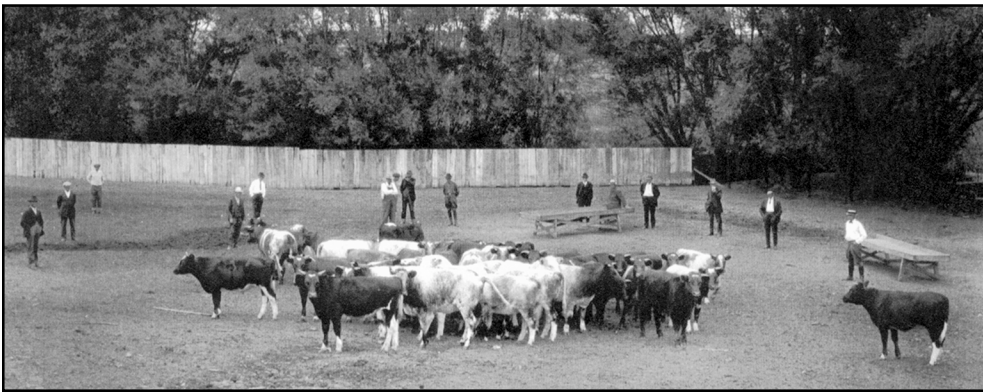
Four years later, the ranch had grown to 1,280 acres of land with the addition of an elegant cement house, a reservoir and pumping station, and a young orchard. A 1912 picture shows the cement two-story home, both sod houses, three sheds and a barn. Two extant, contributing resources from this time period are the house and the barn, with major changes taking place to the barn in 1922 and to the house in 1934.

Grief Turns to Prosperity

William and Pauline Kuhrt were leaders in the community. They both were active in the Shermanville School Board and Cemetery Association. William also served as county commissioner.

The family was in shock when William died unexpectedly in May 1917. Pauline was faced with either leaving northwest Kansas or continuing to build the legacy that she and her husband had started.

The Kuhrts had six children, four of whom survived. Three of these children stayed at the ranch to help their mother: son Paul (1897-1983), son Eugene F. (1890-1958), and daughter Emilie



The Kuhrt family prided themselves on the breeding and feeding of shorthorn steers. The family was also active in 4-H and invited livestock judging teams to train at the ranch. These 1925 photos show the community involvement.

(1895-1976). A younger daughter, Gertrude (1903-1957), helped for some time on the ranch but unlike her siblings she soon married and bore one child, Jim Flanders (1935).

In a 1927 interview, Pauline said, "First thing after my husband died I went to find out whether I needed to make out papers to be sure of my citizenship—I didn't want any doubt about that. And then we just started working."

By 1927 the Kuhrt family was farming 3,500 acres of western Kansas land and managing it so that it was in better condition with each passing year. The

barn had been rebuilt and a grain elevator, machine shed, and repair shop had been added.

Breeding Purebred Cattle

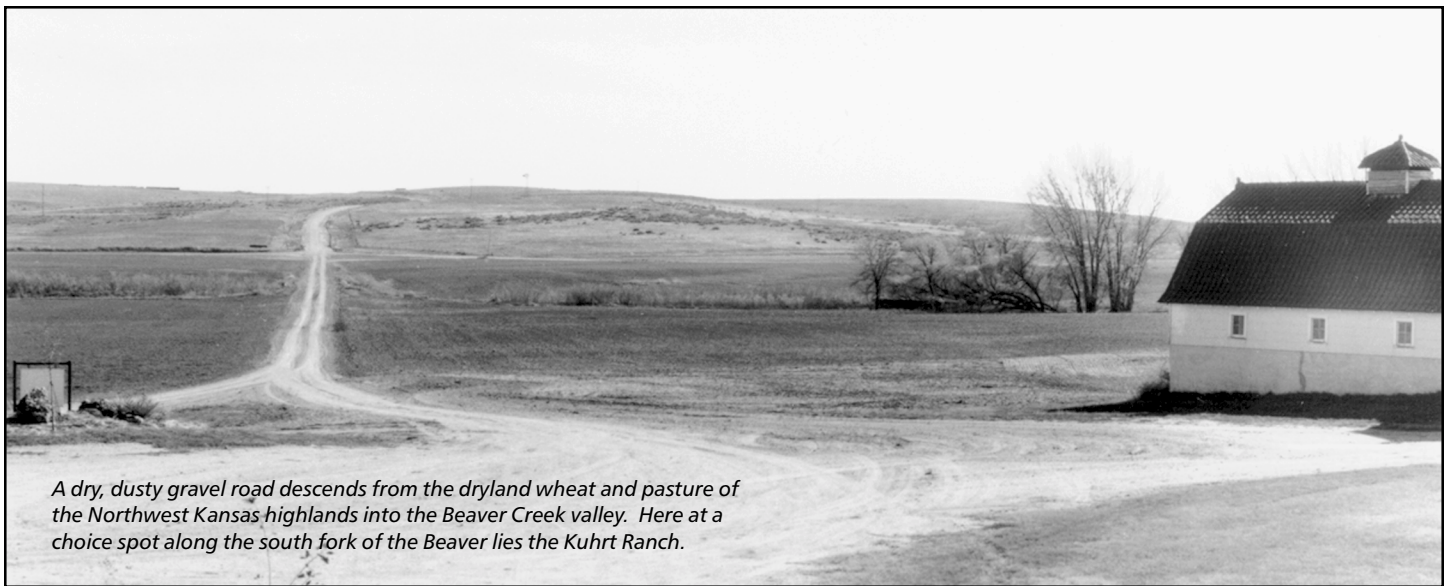
The Kuhrt family was very active in 4-H. Many times 4-H members were invited to the Kuhrt Ranch for a day of learning and fun. Livestock judging teams were also trained at the ranch as shown above.

The Kuhrts started in the Shorthorn purebred business in January 1916 with the purchase of four heifers and a bull. The following year, they paid \$50 for a purebred bull. Pictures of some of the early Kuhrt breeding stock reflect types that are a far cry from the herd that was ultimately developed. The family bred for a particular type and ended up becoming leaders in the field. In 1927, Sultan's First, one of the family's Shorthorn yearlings, was named grand cham-

pion at the National Western Livestock Show in Denver.

The May 23, 1936, issue of *Kansas Farmer* raved about the Kuhrt's accomplishments: "The Kuhrt herd of Shorthorn cows is uniform, exceptionally low-set, and they annually produce calves which are winners. One steer was declared grand champion over all breeds at the Denver show. The Kuhrts' success with Shorthorns has been due to their care in selecting sires which are low-set and compact, early maturing, yet big when grown out. The cows are heavy milkers, which combined with natural size, results in heavy calves at weaning age. Visitors comment favorably on the Kuhrt calves, and many boys and girls go here for stock to use in feeding projects. This year a vocational agriculture teacher from Texas drove 728 miles to select 7 Kuhrt calves."

This article was abstracted from the National Register nomination draft prepared by Diana Flanders, who is married to a great-grandson of William and Pauline Kuhrt. Mrs. Flanders also provided the historic photographs. She lives on the Kuhrt Ranch with her husband and two children.



A dry, dusty gravel road descends from the dryland wheat and pasture of the Northwest Kansas highlands into the Beaver Creek valley. Here at a choice spot along the south fork of the Beaver lies the Kuhrt Ranch.

Pauline Kuhrt's Legacy

As the ranch grew in acres so did Pauline Kuhrt's knowledge in agriculture. She was a model in agricultural management and was painstakingly competent. In 1928, she was honored by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for outstanding work for Kansas agriculture, one of just a few women in the state to be thus honored.

Through her astute management, the Kuhrts were able to improve and add to the agriculture buildings on the ranch. The layout of the buildings and the landscape of the ranch were widely admired. Numerous newspaper and magazine articles commented on the beauty and the efficiency of the ranch.

The Kuhrts were able to change the face of the ranch between 1933 and 1934, adding a Spanish Colonial flair to the valley with red pantile roofed buildings. But, the greatest pride to the Kuhrt family was the home built for Pauline in 1934.

On January 4, 1934, Ben H. Byrnes, an architect from Salina, wrote a letter to Mrs. Kuhrt soliciting a job. Pauline's nephew had told Byrnes that she was planning to build a residence. This letter, along with floor plans for the house and a pencil drawing of the plans for the exterior of the house are still in the family's possession today.

In April 1934 the plans were finished and Byrnes was paid \$225. The original 1907 house was then transformed with the Kuhrt family doing the construction. The house was refaced with native limestone quarried from nearby hills by the Kuhrt family with the

help of hired neighbors. The roof was adorned with Spanish clay tiles.

Also, in the 1930s the Kuhrts remodeled the 1922 barn with innovative interior features. Bins and feeding were conveniently arranged. A single handle would close all stanchions for milk cows at the same time. The inside tanks kept water available for livestock at all times—cool water in the summer and warm water in the winter.

The exterior of the barn had a cement foundation. The lower half of the walls was cement and the upper half was red-painted wooden weatherboard. The trim around the doors, windows and eaves were painted white. The roof was covered with three-tab, asphalt, composition shingles. Today, the barn maintains a high degree of architectural integrity and a moderate degree of structural integrity. In 1933, the shingles were replaced with red galvanized iron-tile and asbestos siding covered the wood.

In 1933 the Kuhrt family built an impressive machine shop after a fire destroyed an existing outbuilding. The machine shop is a rectangular, front-gabled building with cement foundation and walls. With right and left dropped secondary roofs, the middle-top section of the north and south ends is white-painted weatherboard. The roof is red galvanized iron-tile. This machine shop served as the Kuhrt's home during 1934 when major changes took place to their 1907 home.

According to the 1936 Soil Conservation Program Western Region Work

The ranch includes the Collier homestead site and the Shermanville townsite. Joseph Collier built the first sod home in Sherman County where the Kuhrt Ranch buildings are today. In 1883, the Shermanville Post Office and general store were started in one room of this soddy. Collier was also said to have dug one of the first wells in the county. Following Beaver Creek west one half mile, there are two fence posts indicating the site of Shermanville Cemetery and a few huge, dead trees which once gave shade to the students of Shermanville School. While this section is outside the district, its history and association with the Kuhrt Ranch are important to note.

Continued on page 12

Rebirth of a Museum

*Anderson
Countians and
countless
professional
volunteers
salvage museum
and its artifacts
after senseless
violence.*



View of displays at the Anderson County Historical Museum in Garnett which had to be repaired and rebuilt after five local youth wrecked the interior in March 1998.

Putting together a good local history museum is hard to do once. The members of the Anderson County Historical Society (ACHS) have had to do it twice and under the worst of conditions. The museum is housed in a substantial brick building that was once the Longfellow Grade School, built in 1924. The ACHS acquired it from the city and developed the museum, which opened in the fall of 1993.

Extensive vandalism occurred on March 7 and 8, 1998. Five boys, ages twelve to fifteen years, broke into the museum and over the next two days during a ten-inch snowstorm did \$200,000 worth of damage. Using a heavy railroad pickaxe, they smashed walls, floors, display cases, mannequins, and bathroom fixtures, which resulted in serious water damage throughout the building. They threw files and ruined new office equipment. They attempted arson, scrawled graffiti, threw paint, and sprayed surfaces in all twelve rooms with fire extinguishers. Worst of all, they stole many items and destroyed other irreplaceable artifacts.

After meeting with the police and

Five boys, ages twelve to fifteen years, broke into the museum and over the next two days did \$200,000 worth of damage...Then the search began for repair people and conservation experts, trying to save precious items that might be damaged further if not given immediate attention.

media, the search began for repair people and conservation experts, trying to save precious items that might be damaged further if not given immediate attention. Brenda Day of Baker University in Baldwin City and Karen White of Goodie's Antiques in Garnett contributed several days to walk through the building and estimate the value of each missing or damaged item.

The University of Kansas Spencer Library gave advice on handling the old Bible collection that was coated with fire extinguisher material. Civil War reenactors, Professor Tim Wescott (then of Baker University and Park College), wood repairmen, and glass replacement companies stepped forward to offer help. A teacher and eight students from the gifted program at USD 365 high school worked for an hour or two each afternoon for a month. In all 15 dedicated volunteers helped on a regular basis, and another 30 or so gave of special time or

talent. A total of about 5,000 hours was donated to restore the museum. ACHS officers President Dorothy Lickteig and Treasurer Ona Mae Hunt were there to oversee the work almost every day for the first three to six months.

Volunteers inched their way through the building from the west door, taking one room at a time. By the time the police allowed workers into the building, mold had started to grow, so salvaging wet items was an onerous task. Everything had to be cleaned, fabrics washed and paper items brushed to remove fire extinguisher material.

Repairs were extensive, including ceiling work and replacement of glass in display cases, auditorium floor and curtains, carpets, and bathroom fixtures.

The biggest job was repainting the entire building interior and laying new carpet, which required moving the contents of the library and heavy displays from other rooms.

This article was prepared by Virginia Wulfskuhle, public archeologist in the Cultural Resources Division.

A former Kansas City police officer, who now ran a burglar alarm company, heard of the vandalism incident and donated an alarm system.

Dorothy Lickteig described the stages that the ACHS and the community went through in saving their museum: tears, fear, anger, hope, joy and pride. The outcome for the vandals, unfortunately, has not been nearly so positive. The five were apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to write apologies and pay damages to the museum, contribute community service hours (although not at the museum – they were banned from the premises for life), and attend a program at a ranch for troubled youth. Lickteig stated that the museum had so far received less than \$1,000 from a judgment of \$195,000 entered against the vandals.

On June 16, 1998, the library and a few other repaired rooms were reopened. A formal reopening of the building was held on May 1, 1999. Dorothy Lickteig of Greeley received the Outstanding Director Award/President's Award for Excellence from the Kansas Museums Association in 1999 "in recognition of superior achievement and professional accomplishment in service to museums and the people of Kansas." The award noted, "The Kansas Museums Association board commends your efforts of repairing your entire museum after it was vandalized last year. The situation would have been a nightmare for any institution. Your community came together and worked as a team to win back the museum. Your actions speak well of you and will inspire other institutions in the future."

The ACHS museum at 6th and Maple streets in Garnett is open Tuesdays-Saturdays, 1-4 p.m.



If you couldn't make it to Atchison, we'll share some of the exciting details in the July-August issue of Kansas Preservation.

Kuhrt Ranch

Continued from page 10

Sheet A, the Kuhrt Ranch had grown to 4,560 acres by 1936. Of the lands, 1,490 acres were in crops, 236 acres were in roads, lanes, fences, lots, etc.; 60 acres in woods, waste, etc.; 2,754 acres were in pasture and range land; and 20 acres were in wild hay.

In February of 1937, Pauline Kuhrt died of pneumonia in her home. Much of the Kuhrt success was achieved after William Kuhrt's death when Pauline and her family took up the reins and played a major part in the family's climb to the forefront as Shorthorn breeders. The Kuhrt Ranch was a model of Pauline's good management.

The Next Generations

The Kuhrt Ranch was then in the hands of the second generation and progress continued. The family continued in cattle and alfalfa until the 1980s, when cattle were phased out. The ranch continues to produce alfalfa.

Continuing to make improvements on the Kuhrt Ranch, Paul Kuhrt built a bridge in 1950 on a private road, part of the Kuhrt Ranch Historic District nomination. He used plywood reinforced with metal to form an arched half-moon bridge. He then poured concrete, making the bridge secure and wide enough to handle the farm machinery being used. This bridge is a contributing resource with high architectural and structural integrity.

Today the third and fourth generations of the family continue to operate the ranch, raising alfalfa and managing a hunting resort.

State Rehabilitation Tax Credit Approved

Governor Bill Graves recently signed a bill that will encourage the long-term preservation and use of historic Kansas buildings. House Bill 2128, signed April 16, creates a state income tax credit for property owners and qualified lessees equal to 25 percent of qualifying rehabilitation expenses on historic properties.

This important legislation creates an additional incentive for rehabilitating our state's historic income-producing properties that have been eligible for a federal tax credit since 1977. The new state legislation will also benefit owners of non income-producing properties, including owner-occupied residences, which are not eligible for the federal rehabilitation credit.

The governor's signing of the bill followed overwhelming majority votes in the Kansas House and Senate. The house voted 122 to 0 in favor of the bill; the Senate voted 34 to 6.

The Kansas Historic Preservation Office is currently working with the Department of Revenue and other partners to develop regulations and application forms for the new program. The office plans to begin accepting applications by Fall 2001.



House majority leader Shari Weber (left) of Herington and Representative Becky Hutchins (right) of Holton were instrumental in attaining the state tax credit bill's unanimous approval in the House of Representatives.

Kansas Archeology Week Season Combines Travel and Events for Kansas Archeologists



The 1856 Valentin Gerth cabin is one of the properties administered by the Anderson County Historical Society.

Although Kansas Archeology Week was April 1-7, 2001, associated activities extended over a period of weeks in March, April, and May. Society archeologists planned outreach and in-house activities for the public, and numerous other organizations and institutions participated in their areas.

Site Visits

This year several Society archeologists took the opportunity to travel to often-neglected parts of the state to respond to requests for site visits.

Wichita County Stone Circles

Will Banks visited sites in west-central Kansas. Local contact Matt Ford accompanied Banks to a stone circle site, located on a ridge along Ladder Creek in Wichita County. Former state archeologist Thomas A. Witty, Jr. had recorded the site in the early 1970s.

The purpose of this trip was to revisit the site and determine if the stone circles were still present and if any additional circles were visible. The three original stone circles were relocated, but no additional features were noted. Approximately one mile west an isolated find spot of a Clovis projectile point, indicating Paleoindian presence (ca. 12,000 years ago), was

assigned a site number.

Three other sites immediately north on terraces associated with Ladder Creek were recorded. These sites appear to be late prehistoric in age (ca. 500-1,000 years ago), with one having a possible much older Paleoindian component.

Lane County Stone Circle

Banks next went to a stone circle site in north-central Lane County. This site has a single stone circle, which was not recorded originally, so the site form was amended. Also recorded was an isolated find spot of a McKean projectile point (ca. 3,500-4,000 years ago), which had been discovered by landowner Fred Eaton.

Santa Fe Trail Crossing

Finally, making contact with amateur archeologist Bob Button of Great Bend, Banks visited a crossing of the Santa Fe Trail along Upper Walnut Creek, just west of Fort Zarah. Photos of trail ruts were taken.

Decatur and Norton Counties

Society archeologist Martin Stein visited the northwest Kansas counties of Decatur and Norton during Kansas Archeology Week activities. Avocational archeologist John Metcalf shared the locations of sites that he had previously recorded in the Solomon River drainage.

Site forms were completed for nine new sites, while information on four previously recorded sites was updated. Most of

*This article was prepared by Virginia Wulfkuhle,
public archeologist in the Cultural Resources Division.*



At Artifact Identification Day State Archeologist Bob Hoard examined artifacts brought by Jackie and Jim Boydston.

Artifact ID Day

Society archeologists celebrated Kansas Archeology Week with an Artifact Identification Day at the Kansas History Center on Saturday, April 7. People from Topeka and neighboring communities of Alma, Auburn, Berryton, Maple Hill, Mayetta, McFarland, Meriden, and Tecumseh brought artifacts for identification and conservation advice. Some visitors took the opportunity for tours of the artifact processing laboratory and the archeological exhibits in the Kansas Museum of History.



Archeologist Jim Marshall shows visitors some of the artifacts processed in the archeology lab.

the culturally identifiable sites were affiliated with the Middle Ceramic-period Upper Republican phase (ca. 500-1,000 years ago) occupation of the area, but one Archaic period (more than 2,000 years ago) site was noted.

Much of this region remains archeologically obscure, since few large-scale surveys have been completed, and few sites have been scientifically excavated. Avocational archeologists, such as Metcalf, contribute much to an appreciation of the region's archeological resources by recording site locations and maintaining documented artifact collections.

Anderson County Museum & Historic Sites

Virginia Wulfkühle traveled southeast to Garnett, Fredonia, and Galena. In Garnett she met with members of the Anderson County Historical Society and toured their museum and a series of archeological and historic sites. The story of the recently refurbished museum is featured in another article in this issue (see page 11).

Stops on the area tour were two Native American sites that have yielded special artifacts, a locality northwest of Garnett with some unusual rocks, the townsite of Canton (1856-1866), the 1856 Valentin Gerth Cabin and Wagon Bridge, Spencer's Bridge, Peine's Mound, Valley City, Townsley's Cabin, St. Boniface Church, and the Harris House.

Two properties, both owned and maintained by the Anderson County Historical Society, are open to the public and merit further description. The Valentin Gerth cabin in Greeley was built in 1856 by the German emigrant who came to Kansas Territory two months before it was legally opened for white settlement.

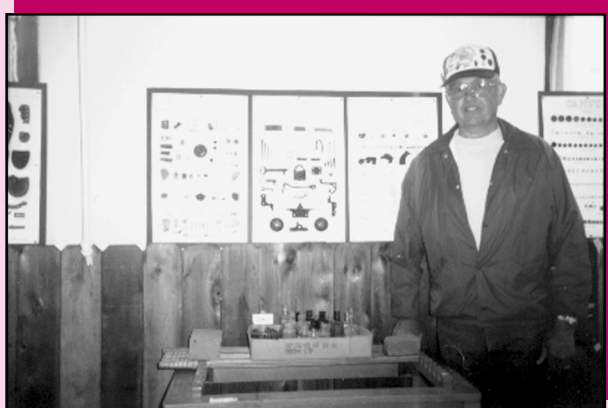
He and his wife sold the place in 1868 but continued to live in the Greeley vicinity until their deaths in 1913 and 1932. Descendants claim that the Gerths were involved in the Underground Railroad movement, hiding escaped slaves in their secret basement beneath the porch. During January 1859 they may have sheltered slaves freed by John Brown and his men from Vernon County, Missouri. Dorothy Lickteig has nominated the property to the national Underground Railroad Network. The cabin now sits on land donated to the Anderson County Historical Society by Richard and Doris Rommelfanger. The Gerth Cabin Preservation Committee cleared brush from the site and raised money to have a foundation poured and the cabin moved.

The Harris House in Garnett is a Victorian style brick

house, built in 1888 by expert brick and stone layer Peter Brandt and his son. The exterior features patterned brickwork, elaborate wood trim, a balcony, and cupola. Dr. C. B. Harris, Sr. purchased the house in 1920. He practiced medicine in Anderson County for more than 50 years, and his son C. B. Harris, Jr., was also a physician in Garnett. The Harris family gave the house and carriage house to the Anderson County Historical Society in 1980. Public tours are available by appointment by calling ACHS President Dorothy Lickteig at (785) 867-2966.

An exciting follow-up to the Garnett trip was the receipt of documentation of a previously

unrecorded archeological site and projectile point from the Paleoindian period (ca. 8000 B.C.) by Henry Roeckers, member of the local historical society and the Kansas Anthropological Association.



Henry Roeckers of Garnett is shown with the Kansas Archeology Week exhibit at the Anderson County Historical Museum.

Continued on page 15

Kansas Archeology Week Receives Award of Distinction

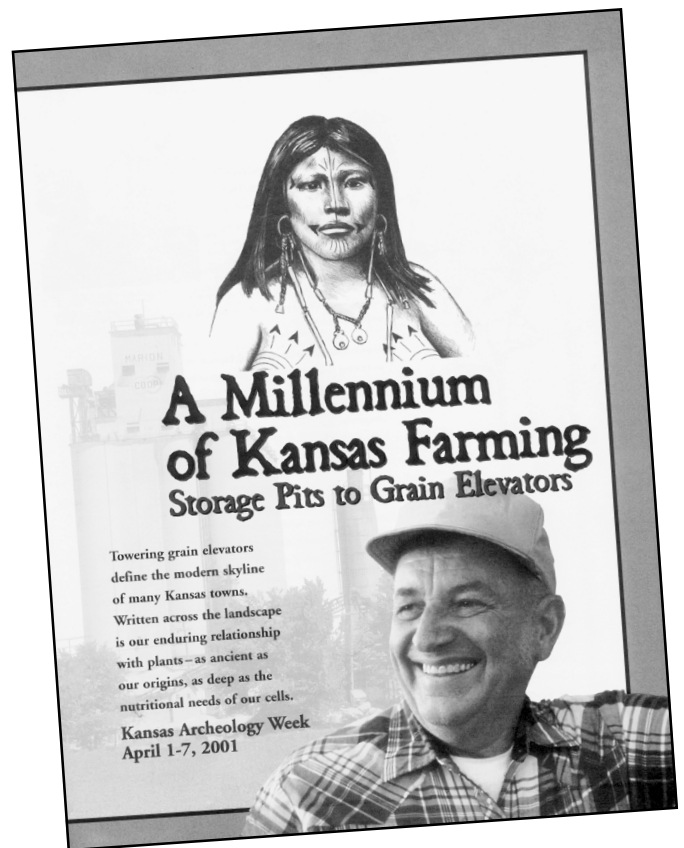
The Kansas Archeology Week poster and brochure, "A Millennium of Kansas Farming," received a 2001 Award of Distinction from The Communicator Awards in the Marketing and Promotion Campaign category.

Graphic design and illustration for the set of materials was contributed by Michael Irvin of Lecompton, courtesy of CREDO Advertising & Marketing of Kansas City, Missouri. Native plant drawings by Carol Kuhn were incorporated in the brochure. Ramona J. Willits of rural Lawrence wrote text. Prepress and printing was done by Boelte-Hall Litho, Inc., Roeland Park, Kansas. KSHS Public Archeologist Virginia Wulfsuhle coordinated the project.

The Communicator Awards is a national organization that recognizes outstanding work in the communications field. Entries are judged by industry professionals who look for companies and individuals whose talent exceeds a high standard of excellence and whose work serves as a benchmark for the industry.

There were 3,344 entries from throughout the United States and several foreign countries in the 2001 Print Media competition. The Award of Distinction is given to projects that exceed industry standards in communicating a message or idea. Approximately 19 percent of the entries won this award.

About 7,300 sets of the "A Millennium of Kansas Farming" materials were distributed throughout Kansas and beyond. The award certificate, along with the poster and brochure, will be on display at the annual spring meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc. in Liberal, June 8 and 9, 2001.



The Kansas Archeology Week brochure reflected the changes in Kansas agriculture over the past thousand years by featuring a Wichita Indian farmer and Rice County wheat farmer Don Keesling.

Archeology Week Travel & Events

Continued from page 14

Fredonia & Vicinity

Wulfsuhle made contact with Dale and Jane Tharp and Donna Wunderly in Fredonia. They visited a rock outcrop, locally known as Indian Rock, which has cavities on the top that appear to be naturally formed by water. They discussed local history and saw rock fences and corrals that may have been associated with an early stagecoach route that the landowners are undertaking to research.

In Galena Henry and Margie Stricklin had reported low circular mounds in their meadow. The absence of artifacts pointed to the natural origin of these features. Called mima mounds by geomorphologists (scientists who study landforms), there are numerous theories concerning the formation processes involved. A stop was also made at the Edge Knife shop where a small portion of Mr. Edge's collection of Native American artifacts was viewed.

Other Events

Professional and avocational archeologists presented many other programs and exhibits across the

state during the Kansas Archeology Week season. Two individuals and a group deserve special mention.

Dr. Donna Roper, adjunct professor at Kansas State University, gave very well received programs in Colby, Salina, Manhattan, and Atchison. In "Salina-Area Archaeology in the 1930s: The Indian Burial Pit and Other Adventures of the Whiteford Family" and "Guy and Mabel Whiteford: Early Kansas Avocational Archaeologists," she discussed various aspects of the former Salina Burial Pit and the people who excavated and developed the site.

Jim Feagins, archeologist from Grandview, Missouri, also gave a series of slide talks describing his research on Native American artifacts from Kansas sites using advanced technologies often associated with medical procedures.

Wichita State University's Lambda Alpha Chapter held an Archaeology Day at the Towne East Mall in Wichita on Sunday, April 1. They reported an excellent crowd that watched flintknapping demonstrations, participated in hands-on activities, picked up literature, and talked to archeologists.

The Kansas State Historical Society commends all who contributed to Kansas Archeology Week.

Spirit of the Corn Returns to Pawnee Village



After over 170 years genetically pure Pawnee corn has been reintroduced to the Pawnee village site in Republic County. The Pawnee Indian Village State Historic Site and the Friends of Pawnee Village hosted the “Spirit of the Corn” planting ceremony on Saturday, May 5. About 200 people attended the festivities.

A special round plot was prepared and a rare Pawnee black-eyed flour corn was planted in the garden. Beans and squash will be added later in keeping with the Pawnee tradition. Native corn experts from Kansas and Oklahoma attended to discuss the importance and uses of corn. Native American storyteller Robert Perry of Tulsa, Oklahoma told legends and stories of the past. Visitors viewed exhibits of many varieties of native corn and were treated to refreshments of cornbread, made with cornmeal of different varieties.

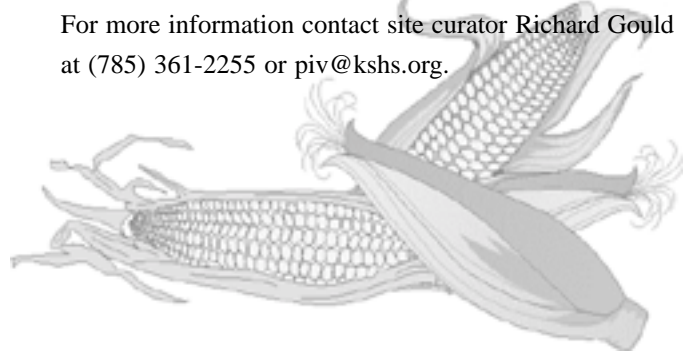
Dianna Henry of rural Courtland helped to organize the planting ceremony. She is a seed saver; that is, she collects, plants, and exchanges primary seeds (seeds that were grown and saved hundreds of years ago — not hybrids). In 1986, while living in Topeka, she helped form the Central Prairie Seed Exchange. The main goal of CPSE is the preservation of seeds from open pollinated plants grown in the Central Prairie (Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Nebraska). Individual members grow what they are interested in, save their own seeds, and offer surplus seed for free or for exchange to other CPSE members. In order to keep strains pure, seeds must be planted in isolation from one another. According to Henry, the Pawnee maintained the purity of 13 varieties of corn up through 1917. Nourishment was only part of corn’s im-

portance to the Pawnees; the spirituality of the crop was vital to their religion.

The Pawnee Indian Village, located three miles southwest of Republic, is a Kitkehahki (Republican) Pawnee village that was inhabited in the 1820s. Twenty-two earth lodge sites are visible on the six-acre property, but the original village was larger, consisting of 30 to 40 lodges with a population of over 1,000 people. It was surrounded by an earthen fortification wall. Most of the lodges were 30 or 40 feet in diameter, but two were considerably larger. One of the larger sites, presumably the home of an important family, was selected for the museum that was erected in 1967 under the direction of former State Archeologist Thomas A. Witty, Jr. Exposed on the original house floor within the museum are remains of burned timbers from collapsed walls, postholes in which the roof and wall supports stood, a central hearth, a storage pit, tools of stone, bone, and metal, and fragments of mussel shell and corn.

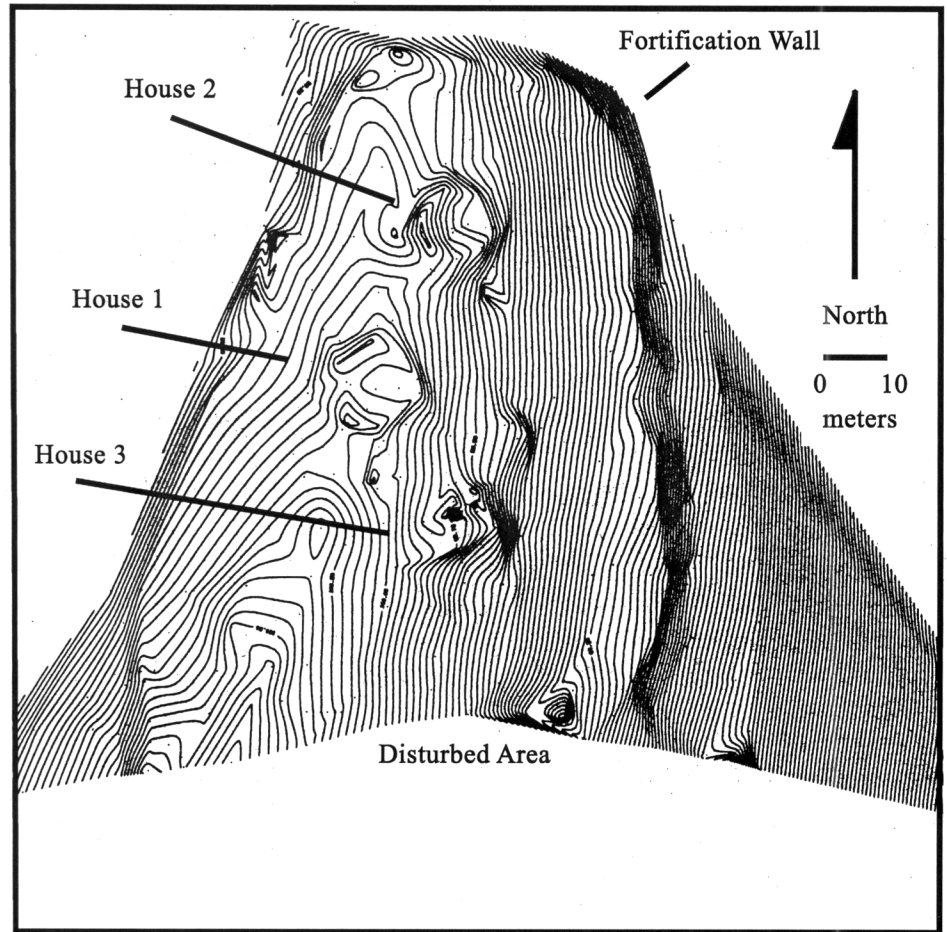
Part of the village site was given to the State of Kansas for historical purposes in 1901. A stone monument was erected in commemoration of Zebulon Pike’s alleged visit there in 1806. Evidence now indicates that this village was not occupied when Pike was in the area. However, explorer Jedediah Smith is thought to have spent some time at the village during the winter of 1825-1826.

Pawnee Indian Village State Historic Site is open 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Wednesday-Saturday and 1-5 p.m., Sunday. For more information contact site curator Richard Gould at (785) 361-2255 or piv@kshs.org.



Additional Investigations Planned at Bogan Site

It is hoped that the magnetometer survey will identify previously unrecorded site features and lead to improved preservation of this significant archeological resource.



The Bogan Archeological Site (14GE1) is one of only two recorded Pawnee Indian earth lodge villages in Kansas dating to the historic period and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The site, owned by the Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, is located in Geary County on the western shore of Milford Reservoir.

The southern portion of the original site was apparently destroyed by an agricultural terracing project, but the remaining undisturbed site area consists of three earth lodge depressions and the remains of a fortification wall surround-

ing the earth lodge features as shown in Figure 1.

Recent work by the Corps of Engineers, along with a grass fire during the summer of 2000, effectively cleared the site of vegetation. Kansas State Historical Society staff took advantage of this clearing to produce a detailed topographic map of the site since no such map existed. During the mapping activities, two additional surface features were noted that possibly could be the eroded remains of additional and unrecorded earth lodges. It is also possible that the terracing activities in the southern portion of the site did not completely destroy additional features but may have served to cover and seal them.

In an effort to evaluate the presence of additional features at the site, the US Army Corps of Engineers, in conjunction with the Kansas State Historical Society, plans to undertake a magnetometer sur-

vey of the site. Such a survey identifies variations in the earth's magnetic field without any disturbance to the site's deposits. Recorded disturbances or magnetic anomalies might be related to human activity since prehistoric and historic occupation and alteration of the ground surface distorts the earth's magnetic field at the surface. It is hoped that the magnetometer survey will identify previously unrecorded site features and lead to improved preservation of this significant archeological resource.

In the fall of 1967, a field crew from the Kansas State Historic Society excavated one of the earth lodge features (Marshall and Witty 1967). This excavation project exposed the floor of the earth lodge (Figure 2) and recovered a variety of artifacts of both Native American and Euro-American origin. The excavations revealed that the house floor had been coated with clay and then in-

This article was prepared by two staff members of the Cultural Resources Division: Will Banks, archeologist in the state historic preservation office, and Martin Stein, staff archeologist in the archeology office.

tentionally fired, resulting in a low-grade ceramic floor covering. Numerous charred wall and roof beam fragments were uncovered on top of the house floor.

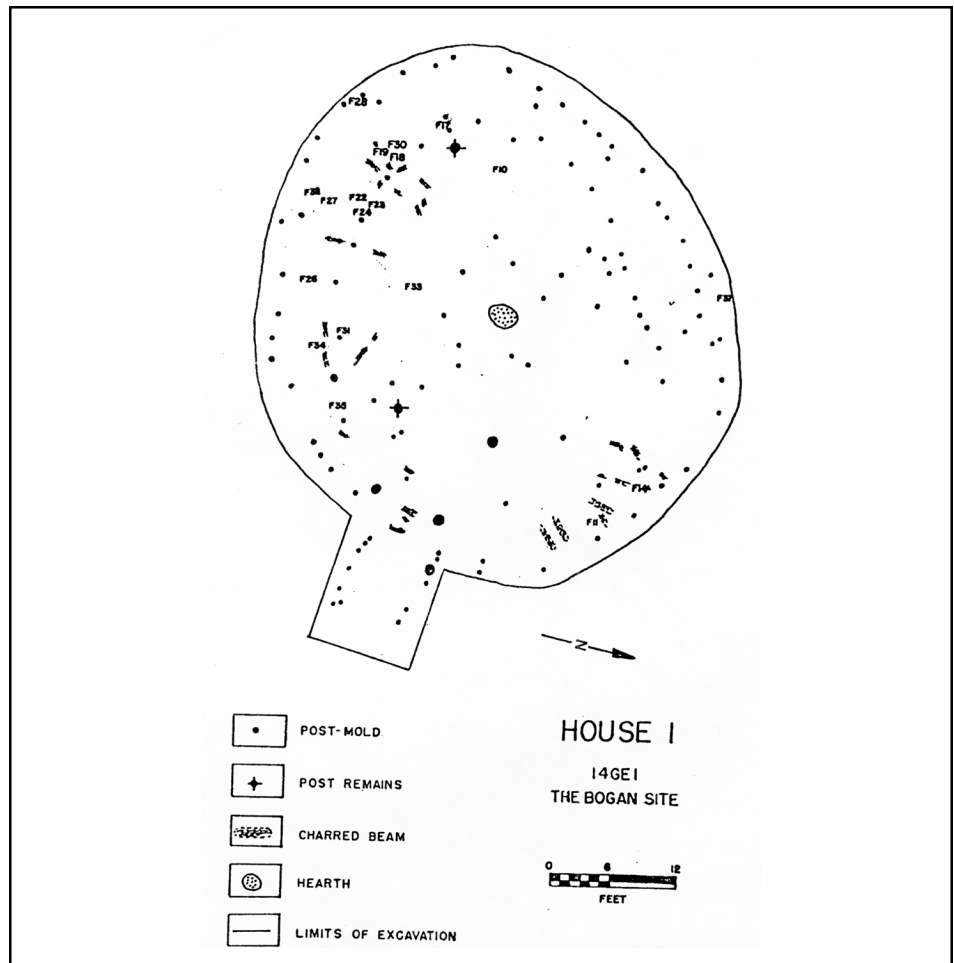
Also revealed were post-molds, or the holes in which the structure's support beams were placed, that formed a pattern of three concentric circles with the peripheral circle measuring approximately 44 feet in diameter. It is thought that the site was briefly occupied sometime around the turn of the 19th century.

The Milford Reservoir Project Office has a display that features a sample of artifacts recovered from the excavation.

References Cited

Marshall, James O. and Thomas A. Witty, Jr.
1967 The Bogan Site, 14GE1: An Historic Pawnee Village. Manuscript on file, Archeology Office, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

(Right) The 1967 excavations exposed the floor of an earth lodge.



KPA Seeks Nominations to the Most Endangered Historic Properties List



The Arkansas Valley Lodge, Prince Hall Masons, 615 North Main, Wichita, was previously placed on the KPA's Most Endangered Historic Buildings List. Plans are underway by Sedgwick County to rehabilitate the structure for office use.

The Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. (KPA) is accepting nominations for Kansas' Most Endangered Historic Properties List. The program is intended to focus public attention on endangered historic resources across the state of Kansas. Nominations will be accepted through June 2001.

Threatened resources can range from prehistoric to historic and should be significant and seriously threatened. While there are no specific grants associated with the program, KPA will assist local groups in working to save these endangered resources.

Additions to the Most Endangered Historic Properties List will be announced in November 2001. After the initial media campaign announcing the listings, KPA actively works to publicize the plight of the endangered property and provide

technical assistance.

If you know of an endangered resource, contact the Kansas Preservation Alliance to submit a nomination. The Kansas Preservation Alliance, Inc. can be contacted by mail at 112 W. 7th, Suite D, Topeka, KS 66603 or by phone at (785) 235-6163.

The current list of endangered properties includes the following:

- Wohlschlegel Barn,**
3 miles east and south of Harper
- Dwight D. Eisenhower Veterans**
Affairs Medical Center,
Leavenworth
- Sauer Castle, Kansas City**
- Windsor Hotel, Garden City**
- Ark Valley Lodge, Wichita**
- Bartell House, Junction City**
- Strong City Opera House,**
Strong City

Preservation Office to Host Tax Credit Conference

The Kansas Historic Preservation Office will host a one-day workshop on developing historic properties using rehabilitation tax credits on September 12, 2001, at the Kansas Museum of History in Topeka.

Preservation professionals, developers, finance experts and officials from the IRS and National Park Service will educate participants about planning rehabilitation projects that meet the re-

**Attention
Architects,
Accountants,
Attorneys,
Consultants,
Developers,
Investors, and
Government
Officials!**

quirements for the state and federal tax incentive programs. The conference will feature sessions on structuring public/private partnerships, meeting design requirements, and tackling the application process.

Architects, accountants, attorneys, consultants, developers and government officials are encouraged to attend. Workshops for historic homeowners will be held at various locations across the state in the near future.

To register for the statewide tax incentive conference, please complete the registration form below. The registration deadline is August 31. AIA Continuing Education Credits are available for architects.

List of Presenters

Michael Auer, National Coordinator for the Rehabilitation Tax Credit Program, Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Don Modglin, Regional Rehabilitation Tax Credit Coordinator, Internal Revenue Service

Tom Smith, Finance Department, City of Wichita

MetroPlains Development, St. Paul, Minnesota

Vance Kelley, Historic Preservation Architect, Treanor Architects, Topeka

Happenings in Kansas

Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review

August 2001 (Date to be announced.)
Kansas Museum of History
Topeka, KS

Midwest SHPO Staff Conference

August 29-31, 2001
Wichita, KS

Tax Credit Conference

September 12, 2001
Kansas Museum of History
Topeka, KS

Historic Bridge Conference

November 8, 2001
Kansas Museum of History
Topeka, KS

Heritage Trust Fund Grant Application Deadline

March 1, 2002
See page 4.

Tax Incentives Workshop Registration Form

To register, please complete this form and mail with a **\$30** check made payable to Kansas State Historical Society to the following address:

Tax Incentives Workshop
Cultural Resources Division
Kansas State Historical Society
6425 SW 6th Ave
Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099

Completed forms are due by August 31.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

☐ Check here if you are an architect seeking AIA continuing education credits.



KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cultural Resources Division
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